

/ 2 - 5 - 7 /
S.I.D. New Master Staff ~~X~~

September 25, 5.

Student demonstration in New York in 1931.

C.D.I. Receiver.

Sir,

In June 1931 the Municipal Council passed
order 411000 that the Anti-Imperialistic Demonstration
be held in the New York Bank.

On June 4th 1931 all 6 the Olympic games were in progress.
A large number of students carrying red flags, social instruments
and banners carrying red, white, and blue stripes decorated
with violently worded or vicious mottoes, others with
"more and more" and others with "anti-imperialist".
They proceeded to the Chinese Embassy and when
an American attempt to stop one of the students, an American
and a pilot and his assistant shot at him in alarm,
fortunately without fatal results. The police who acted in
protecting him in the Chinese Embassy were blamed. He
was arrested so he got the injury cannot be called. Three
were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by
exile from the country. This is the only case of its kind in the
whole world. The incident shows that movements akin
to revolution were openly and steadily spreading from Shanghai
and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the
other ideas in this work will go.

One of the subjects carried by these students was at present
in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of all of the facts in English
is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets
are also attached (e. Municipal Budget for 1931 page 61).

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Lucy H. New
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

C.I.D. Head Quarter Staff XXXXXX

September 25, 5.

Student Demonstration in Hengkew Park in 1921.

C.D.I. Report.

Sir,

In June 1921 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the Pan-Asian Olympic Games to be held in the Hengkew Park.

On June 4th 1921 whilst the Olympic games were in progress a large number of students who may be classed as social revolutionists entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "Anarchist" and others with a pistol painted on them. They started distributing leaflets revolting at the vicissitudes when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths, another drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and missed, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting six of the demonstrators including the author. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. Another was exiled only and the case against the ninth was dismissed. The incident shows that movements akin to bolshevism were slowly but steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by these students are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (See Municipal Budget for 1921 Page 61A).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Percy S. Rivers.

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

10-6-47

C.I.D. For Water Buff 100000

September 45. 5.

Student Demonstration for Democracy in 1931.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1931 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the South Western Olympic Games to be held in the Hongkou Park.

On June 4th 1931 whilst the Olympic Games were in progress a large number of students who may be described as social extremists entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "arrested" and others with a pistol painted on them. They started distribution of these subversive flags and when an onlooker attempted to stop one of the youths, the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and others, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting six of the demonstrators including the gunman. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be relieved by expulsion. Another was a pedler only and the case against the fifth was dismissed. The incident shows that revolutionaries akin to Bolsheviks were heavily but steadily spreading round in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by those youths are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (see Municipal Budget for 1931 page 61).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Ray M. Reeves
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

27

C.I.D. Headquarters Staff

XXXXXX

September 25.

5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Sanming Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

ir,

In March 1915 a serious anti-Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who claimed to minister in an open manner their prejudice against the Chinese trade against China by the Japanese Government.

The first public signs appeared on March 7th 1915 and a boycott on Japanese imports on March 10th 1915. The bondholders of the Yatkeim Specie Bank were refused by shopkeepers and there was a run on the Bank. Japanese signboards were pulled down by the Chinese, rice merchants refused to sell rice to Japanese and many Japanese were forced to close their shops to protect themselves against violence. On March 18th a serious attempt was made to incite popular feeling against the Japanese. A meeting was held in the Chang Tu Ho Gardens. Several thousands of Chinese attended, but the majority of them were either returned students from Japan or were attached to various colleges in and around Changsha. It was remarked that not one single respectable Chinese merchant having a stake in the place was present. Two men caused some excitement at the meeting by writing certain characters in blood obtained by biting the top of their fingers.

In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property, and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Perry D.

I am, with
your obedient servant,
Perry A. L. Powers
D. S. R.

D. S. I.

September 25,

5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In March 1915 a serious anti Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who desired to register in an open manner their prejudice against the demands made against China by the Japanese Government.

The first public signs appeared on March 7th 1915 and a boycott on Japanese started on March 10th 1915. The banknotes of the Yokohama Specie Bank were refused by shop-keepers and there was a run on the Bank. Japanese sign-boards were pulled down by the Chinese, rice merchants refused to sell rice to Japanese and many Japanese were forced to close their shops to protect themselves against violence. On March 18th a serious attempt was made to incite popular feeling against the Japanese. A meeting was held in the Chung Wu Ho Gardens. Several thousands of Chinese attended, but the majority of them were either returned students from Japan or were attached to various colleges in and around Shanghai. It was remarked that not one single respectable Chinese merchant having a stake in the place was present. Two men caused some excitement at the meeting by writing certain characters in blood obtained by biting the top of their fingers.

In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property, and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Page 2.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Eug. M. Rivers
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25.

5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In March 1915 a serious anti-Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who desired to register in an open manner their prejudice against the Japanese and against China by the Japanese Government.

The first public signs appeared on March 7th 1915 and a boycott on Japanese started on March 10th 1915. The bondholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank were refused by shopkeepers and there was a run on the Bank. Japanese signboards were pulled down by the Chinese, rice merchants refused to sell rice to Japanese and many Japanese were forced to close their shops to protect themselves against violence. On March 18th a serious attempt was made to incite popular feeling against the Japanese. A meeting was held in the Chung Wu Te Garden. Several thousand of Chinese attended, but the majority of them were either returned students from Japan or were attached to various colleges in and around Shanghai. It was remarked that not one single respectable Chinese merchant living in Lake 1st the place was present. Two men caused one excitement at the meeting by writing certain characters in blood obtained by biting the top of their fingers.

In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property, and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Lucy M. Lewis

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff XXXXX

September 25. 5

Extracts from the file on the 1919 Jap. Raso Boycott and
the activition of the Students in connection therewith.

C.P.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On that date a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the West Gate of the City. speakers demanded the return of Tsingtao and the release of students who were imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the Settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Tan College and formed a Students Union. This organisation has since directed the boycott campaign and has their headquarters at 31 Bubbling Well Road. After June 9th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and leafers began to smash and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

themselves into parties and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the city shops did not open and those in the settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the settlement during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements assembled on the Hankow Road. Stones and bricks were thrown and several police injured and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force. On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representative of various trades, schools and associations held in the Nanjing Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

Handbills were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Members of the S.M.P. also to the Soldier and Police in Chinese territory.

The general strike continued to June 11th which never reached Shanghai but the three so called "international Territories had been dismissed by the President. On June 12th the shops of the Settlement opened up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things became normal.

The dismissal of the so called territories was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the Authorities.

Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the Police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.M.P. on Shantung Road. A gun was opened and the Police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shot were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others. There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave asaults of Japanese and Koreans. Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kiangting malcontents

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Bolshevik ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized showed that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools as far apart as the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Kwatow. Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to China in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

So far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly warned not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police Stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable inclined the with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came directly under Police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did, nor did they anticipate losing control as they did, but by June 8th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the Police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were longer responsible for what might happen, giving as a reason that there had been schism in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the students of the Municipal Public schools left the classes and walked out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissension.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that prosecutors would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteers and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-
"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated tea shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

agitation. It is quite possible that persons masquerading as students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the Municipal Council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 330 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Puh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

Holding the ting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on N. Henan Road, the consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and started to heckle those concerning. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchants Federation and Students' Association, which gave a garbled account of the shooting affray on Nantung Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Western Hotel, Nanking Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Tsingtao, Fuzhou, Paotingfu, Shensi, Kiukiang, Kirin, Tongshan, Yangchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union would have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 the Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Wilden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 22 Avenue Joffre, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labour unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students' Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Ching-tang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevism. This journal will be published in French town, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ning Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 6 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Iih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Zung of Fu Jen College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

and wills weekly when the merchants are shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the public inquest on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Hahn on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was shot in the head by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 12th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- "about 8.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Sichien Road Shantung coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Consuls (G.W. and 322) advised them not to come into the Settlement. I saw the Chinese Police on speaking to them. They then turned into the Central District along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louza Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds.

its rider was on the ground nine stick, stone, and other articles were being thrown and the troopers were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton Road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a rifle and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris we found a chopper. Crowd kept shouting Tang - Tang. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper Sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been dressing of late, white topes, little cloth hats, long white gowns. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was leading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutter and form (steels) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The volunteers turned out and relieved me.

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On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union now a political party. It was at this meeting the Chinese were making speeches regarding Washington and the Paris Peace Conference. The Police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Maying College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Nanking and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the Peace Treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time preparatory action could be taken for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notice No. 2625 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 28th 1919.

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful residents, warning is hereby issued by the Council as follows:-

1. No person unless a Consular Officer or a member of the naval or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorised by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organisation, association or body.

2. No person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any sash or other device in

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any foreign language.

Any person countenancing any of the forms of this railing or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to the peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

M.C. Giddell, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police J. Wilton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew Districts.

2. Inspector i/o ^{Hongkew} will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.

3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

Special patrols will patrol at Louza and Hongkow at 6 p.m. on on the last two nights. The same arrangements for Rikis, both United and Foot, will apply as on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operation will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to prevent and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or "Specials") distributed in Central and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts, north to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshas in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshas can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firearms are only to be permitted to for the purpose of defending life or property. . . On no account whatever are they to be used in any way.

7. Boyscouts are to be told that they are not wanted and are to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the Settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louza Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (c/i Ramsay to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Post May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Proprietary Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Nanking Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this Settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace or action to incite to damage and murder will not be permitted for one instant.

The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Occasion Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tung Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for it soon, he is tenacious to spread sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.
Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. Sta. dist: S.P.C. No. 190 brought to this station 3 Chinese Student whom he found distributing handbills atanking & North Road corner.

The three "students" said that they were all boarders at the Commercial School situated near to the small south gate at Jek-Ji-pang, Nantao and their names were :-

WONG PAK YING son of a rice merchant at Foochow whose parents reside at No. 52 Tung Po Kiu.

CHI MUI YUN son of a property owner at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing outside the North gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

WONG LUNG YUN son of a Restaurant keeper situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.
& had with other school fellows to the number of over 200 been sent by Wong Nai Mok, Principal of their school to all parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had handed to them.

They were in possession of 540 small white circulars,

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SS, 8, with 1 large brownish cirrus at N. & 1 medium sized circular.

I. m., ix,

Our efficient Airman

Egyptian Geese

C. D. I.

I. C. I.

TU

G.I.D. Headquarters - West Bank

RECORDED NO. 16, 5

Extract from the file on the 1919 May 4th protest and
the activities of the student in connection therewith.

G.I.D. Bureau.

Sir,

The anti-Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On this date a mass meeting was held by about 5000 people of whom the majority were students. It was held in the public assembly rooms near the Bund area of the City. After demands for return of Shantung and the release of students who were imprisoned in Beijing. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Police stations who were situated at the German Club. The plans were upset however by the French police who would not allow them to enter and protest. On the following day thirty delegates began visiting all the educational institutions but at the Pui Chai College the German Students Union. This organization which selected the protest campaign in the Shanghai quarters at St. Paul's; Old Town, Four Gates Road at Yuyuan and French Town were their first to direct the protest campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when student and leaders began to march and manifested plans to make arrests.

The protest was directed in an orderly manner and the effect of their efforts among the students who protest. The formation of a voluntary corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the German Students Union received news from their friends in Beijing that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Beijing. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

themselves into a strike at 10 a.m. on June 3rd and the big demonstration to Shantou, Fuzhou, and other parts of China. The City Mayor did not dare to do anything against the student示威者. It also got organized in various parts of the continent. On June 4th the Supreme League Friends' Conference, a specially organized committee of the leading KMT leaders and which was formed by several cities together, and at midnight of the same day they tried to open a shop opened by force. On June 6th report were given to the city government that police had been sent to stop, and according to the leaders and others who were trying to sue by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various schools, one thousand delegates, held a meeting in the Shantou Harbor of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After a discussion, General Lu promised he would go to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott again abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated among the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands:

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

Page 3.

ability of the Chinese to defend their own students in the
4th May 1927 anti-Japanese demonstration of the Chinese. He also gave
a few more details in Chinese or literary.

The Chinese finally continued to strike and marched
to the **Huaihai** and **Wuxing** districts and the **Liudian**
district and by the protest. On June 12th the news
of the **Liudian** strike up to **Wuxing** began on the 10th.
On June 16th a large crowd gathered.

The crowd of 20000 gathered at **Wuxing** to demand a victory for the people and demanded to be armed in their own
territory despite the order of the authorities.

These demands were turned over on one evening to **Wu** and **Tang** it
was broken up by the police. First of all however a **Wu**
had been sent to **Wuxing** at 9 p.m. June 16th but he was hit by
the police on **Wuxing** road. In this conflict the police
were scattered. The **Wu** had to be sent to the use of
Ministers who were all shot from fired which resulted in the
death of the **Wu** and the wounding of several others.

There were many foreign students in this procession which was
composed of our school, citizens and other similar federations
and joined by large numbers of bad characters from the City.
The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and
water led to many grave asaults of Japanese and Koreans,
many Chinese suffered also and two died from this poison
received.

The strike showed that the **Wuxing** [redacted]

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were responsible and in May 1919 a crisis occurred which disclosed the existence of a school to spread communist ideas in Chinese and anti-Bolshevik propaganda thus being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized showed these agents had been appointed for their sole task at schools throughout the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and so Wang Hui Lin a former student. Intercepted correspondence gave him time that similar literature had been distributed to schools in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

On May 4th the students personally were concerned on this occasion so far as they gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to protest in keeping the crowd in order, but it was soon found that their protest merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were no originally intended to march and they obeyed implicitly for one day. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amably inclined and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

Page 5.

ation of incendition or of incitement by them to disorder
and riotously under notice notice in sufficient limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not
intend to allow any to be shot as long as it was lawfully done,
nor did they anticipate so long control as they did, but by
June 8th the conduct of Affairs had admittedly passed out of
their hands and the attitude of their members on that day was
the almost of presenting a clew to the police that things had
gone so far. They then stated that they were neither
responsible for what might happen, giving a wide berth
there and been satisfied their minds and that they have no
authority over students who do not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the taught of the municipal public
schools left the classroom and walked out, terminating the
operations of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union No 2
Tien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating
that the students were doing their best to maintain law and
order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth
bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also
distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested
that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot
and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out
the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to
co-operate with foreign friends during the period of
internal dissension.

PAGE 6.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. He who signed the letter to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Student Union's appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He writes "I fear it prove dangerous and bring about a riot to allow the volunteers to the exhibition of June. The co-operation of the available student groups would be of the day."

On June 7th 1919 "the student union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stop all the罢工罢学。
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be sacrifice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Student Union."

On June 10th 1919 another large circular was written by Mr. He who signed to the Chairman :-

"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believe that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities recently, that they have instigated the keepers to keep the hope closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be accurate.

The Shanghai Student Union has always been entirely inactive. No members were on the stage to participating in any

application. At first we have been told that the following
are the other three or four things we must do in order to get the
same so favourable report as has been given. We are particularly
anxious to avoid any mistake from the which is ourself; and
we are certain that you can help us. Please let me know to the
best extent how about being connected with every part of your
body.

The third point which will be an active question
amongst the two Councils may wish to make a protest. Should
any student be found to be doing so before the two Councils
will you be so enough to forward our Council, the "M.R.B. Note"
of the fact so as to bring it to the attention of the other
two part on its behalf. I do not want a "no" without a considera-
tion of applying our information to the other side if not."

On June 11th 1910 we were advised by notice to the
whole Union: "In view of the recent action on the part of
the Union of the Negroes, we are informed, that they will
be obliged to have the connection of the several
schools if not all on the day. This is not the case
on our side, but being in full form closed for the purpose of
our being with should be done in view of their opposition
from the International statement no fair is intended
opposition from Mr. A. J. H. They decided that they would
have no central organization until the period of trouble ended.

On June 11th 1910 while the City Representatives and some
members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

Holding a meeting from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on June 16th, the Chinese students' Union was being about 200 members in all, a group of students entered the meeting room and asked to hold the same conference. The meeting was adjourned without making a decision.

On June 16th Mr. Chihli, reporter, so came from the "National" newspaper in Peking to attend the meeting, which gave a general account of the meeting address on returning home and exerting influence to strive to win over the people in the statement. The editor of the organization said the time is to the police and it is believed that no such action exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inaugurations meeting of the Chinese students' Union took place in the First Seven Hotel, building one, at 1 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and foreign delegates present. The former included former students in schools in Beijing, Tientsin, Hankow, Fuzhou, Nanking, Wuhan, Hainan, Kiangsi, Kiujiang, Kienin, Tongshan, etc., and 10 foreign. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the others who attended were American students or teacher in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tsai Lin Yung, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tsai started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purify the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

July 9.

SIXTY EIGHT HUNDRED STUDENTS OF CHINESE IN BEIJING HAVE ALSO MADE A STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE. THE UNION WILL HAVE TO TAKE A STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF APPROVING THE POLICY.

On June 18th 1919 the Second session of the Students' Association to the General Council of France :-

"Dear Compteur friend,

It is reported that the Committee of the Chinese Citizens' Association, No. 126 Wangfu Jie, at 9 p.m. on June 17, had a meeting at which the organizing of the Federation was the principal topic discussed.

The students' Union agreed to their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the younglings intend to start a weekly paper named the "Association." This journal will be published at No. 22, and will be edited by the "Chair of Association" and "News."

Inc. on June 25th 1919:-

Dear,

I have the honor to inform you that it is reported a student meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ming Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan ih Pung, a Peking student, and He Pau Jung of Puh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The "Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

W. H. BROWN H. L. GATES

At 6 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a
large number of students were coming into the station, and
the telephone connection by way of Chambersburg
was out. Mr. Troop & Mr. Beck had already
I saw the telephone was having a short circuit
and going full to the ground and I

1900 hrs.

The crowd was still there and I took my revolver and held it over the crowd and said "Get back". The volunteers were at the front and I told them "Get back". I did not want the crowd to get too close and it would have been difficult to shoot if I had to do that. I discharged gun in a random and fired three shots. The crowd scattered 7 feet. There is a gap. The crowd just came up towards the gap again. I shot the revolver again and again shouting "Get - Get". Current's opinion of me, people at the procession and the crowd were favourable. A large number of people had come to the festival on foot. No person had come in a conveyance or vehicle.

trooper against mob.

I sat in front of the gap and saw again that the students were coming in large numbers, without banners, little cloth etc., but with placards. They were carrying flags. I rode up to the crowd and asked the procession. I thought he was in English. He spoke English well. I asked him to go back to English Town and warned him that if he did not go back, there is possibility of some getting injured. He asked for a crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw letters and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from the crowd. One troopers jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Boat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

No. 1.

On June 21 & 24-1919, a meeting was held at
Hotel by the National Executive Committee of the I.L.D. It
was decided to have a general strike on July 1st, 1919, during
the time the British Army would be in India. The Indian
held the meetings.

On June 21 & 1919 a resolution was passed by all the
migrants here for the purpose of co-operation and mutual to
ensure the release of Indian imprisoned in India to be
removed the British Rule from India. This is the
country. They decided that if no British Army was
forthcoming within one month the strike would be called. On
July 1st, 1919, a general strike.

Copy of Unctional Order No. C. 625 dated 1st June 1919
British Red Council dated 1st June 1919.

For the better preservation of the peace and good
order of the country and for the protection of all peaceful
meetings, etc., etc., I hereby direct by the Council as follows:-

2. To get on and see a Consular Officer or a member
of the Civil or Military Forces of any Treaty Power or unless
so directed by the Council shall, under any pretence what-
ever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in
uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear
signifying membership of any particular organization,
association or body.

2. To person shall, under any pretence whatsoever,
carry any flag or banner or wear any emblem or other device in

Page 13.

The secret or in my public life, always kept out of sight in China or in my surroundings.

My public career will be open to all examination, including or otherwise, with the understanding that any authorized officers of the Council, engaged in the administration of justice in good order or suspending the authority to arrest for criminal guilty of my action shall be liable to a fine and/or imprisonment, will be at liberty to do so before the proper authorities for punishment without the secret testimony.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. today, June 9th, whereupon complaint with its warrant will be informed with the utmost vigour.

W.R. Middell, Esq. today.
Order, 1000.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commr. Inspector of Police, 1. Wilton, Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 P.M.

Special instructions for today :-

1. The provision of municipal notification is to be kept right will be put into force in Central, Louise and Memphis districts.

2. Inspector 1/c ^{Non-res.} will make his own arrangements without further instruction, in concert with a senior officer commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity therewith with what is being done elsewhere.

3. S.V.C. are to be召集ed at 3 p.m.

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Each student will be given one "Ticket" and
Students will be asked to sign their names to the ticket
for filing. Each student who has signed his name
will be seated.

The hall will be open until 8 o'clock at night also, if
the weather permits.

4. Open each hall at 8 p.m. Their objects are to
protect us if we are to be compelled to leave before the 1
hour after the closing of the distribution referred to.
5. The general idea will be to have 7 pieces of 8 men (four
Police and four Volunteers or pacifists) distributed in Central
and Lower districts. In addition to this, there will be
strong patrols to guard each district from so south and
east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by the officials in which
to place will be selected taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the
contents of the pictures can be placed as convenient.

In order to minimize the police will remove the
vehicles if the M.C. will furnish any additional protection
as desired.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken
away from them.

The only students who need be arrested are those
who are found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless necessary.

Firearms were only to be used in case of life and property of
defending limb or property. ~~and no weapons~~ were to be
warning shots to be fired in the air.

7. **Boycotts** are to be held on a large scale and directed and
conducted by the Home.

Students, Chinese business, workers or other dignitaries have
been advised not to be sold to clean out and the Settlement.

8. All weapons are to be synchronized with the demon-
stration charge their attack before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at my time by combining ting
with Tel. N. C. 1369 between 8 p.m. and midnight. (C/I
having to write the card in my own language).

Extract from report in the Morning Telegraph May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the
Propaganda Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that
the above procession would pass through the Bund near the
Working Lord. The promoters of the movement were definitely
informed by the police that the procession could not be
permitted in the Settlement.

Mr. Tang Chao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is
difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be
brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those
connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where
political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely
to cause a breach of the peace or actions to incite to damage
and murder will not be permitted for one moment.

The banners carried by those at the rally on Sun Yat-sen's birthday and the speech made on the occasion around the S. Y. T. Memorial's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. The Long Live Sun's invitation to those responsible for his death place is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propoganda.

Copy of report forwarded by P.I. Burnside dated May 16th 1919.
Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 8th Inst. P.P.C. No. 196 brought to this station 3 Chinese Students whom he found distributing handbills at Hankow & Nanking road corner.

The three students stated that they were all members of the Commercial school situated near to the small south gate at Lok-kau-pung, Canton and their names were:-

CHOW LEE YING son of a rice merchant at No. 6 Chow whar-faient, situated at No. 82 Tung-fai Km.

WU CHI LIN son of a property owner at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing outside the fourth gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

WU CHI LIN son of a Restaurant keeper situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.

Also with other school fellows to the number of over 200 been sent by Wong Hui Lok, Principal of their school to all parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had handed to them.

They were in possession of 540 small white circulars.

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Dear Sir, We have charge of your collection in the U. S. Natl. Acad
Sci. Wash. D. C.

Yours truly,

Our obedient servant,

Eug. F. Frances
C. D. I.

• Co. I.

C.I.D. Headquarters Staff 1938

September 25, 5

Matters from the File on the 1919 Japanese boycott and
the activities of the Chinese in connection therewith.

C.P.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti-Japanese boycott began at Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On the 8th a mass meeting was held by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students who held in the public lecture hall round the east gate of the City. Afterward came the return of Beijing and the release of Comintern who were imprisoned in Peking. From the speeches the assembly decided to send a body to see the Northern and Southern Peasant Delegates who were sitting at the Carlton Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fu Jen College and formed a Students Union. This organisation has since directed the boycott campaign in the their headquarters at 61 Duxiling Road. After June 5th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

Page 2.

themselves into position and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the City shops did not open and those in the Settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the settlement during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements assembled on the Kilding Road. Stones and bricks were thrown and several police & judges and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force. On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various societies, schools and associations held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and pamphlets were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

Leaflets were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Members of the S.M.P. due to the earlier bad police in Chinese territory.

The general strike continued to June 12th when news reached Shanghai that the three so called officials to whom had been dismissed by the president on June 12th the leaders of the settlement showed up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things became normal.

The dismissal of the so called 3 from was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the authorities.

Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.M.P. on Hunting Road. A fracas ensued and the police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shot were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others.

There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans.

Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kohnington malcontents

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Bolshevik ideas in China and said Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized show that agents had been appointed for a circle at school no far apart as the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Tientsin. Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to Chinese in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevik with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

Now as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly advised not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amazingly inclined and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

cases of incitement or of incitement by them to disorder were directly under police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend to do more than the it eventually did, nor did they anticipate so long control . . . they did, but by June 8th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the police that all as had gone so far. They then stated that they were neither responsible for what had happened, giving as reason that there had been soldiers in their ranks and that they had no authority over those who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the students of the Municipal public schools left the classes and filed out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissension.

Page 6.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that provocateurs would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteer and Student Groups lasted the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to change our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-

"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

agitation. It is quite possible that persons law-breaking or students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the judicial council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 220 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Fuh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

Holding a meeting in the room of the Chamber of Commerce on 16. North Road to consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and attempted to heckle those conferring. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchant's Federation and Students' Association, which gave a detailed account of the shooting affray on Mantang Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 19th an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Eastern Hotel, Hankow Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao, Wuhan, Shantung, Nankai, Kiukiang, Lirin, Tongshan, Yangchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

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strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union will have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 the Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Wilden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 226 Avenue Joffre, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labour unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Kuomintang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevikism. This journal will be published in French town, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,"

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ning Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Sih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Peu Zung of Fuh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

handbills weekly among the merchants and shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the public Inquiry on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was shot in the head by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 12th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- About 8.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Fukien Road Bridge coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Constables (622 and 322) advised them not to come into the Settlement. I saw the Chinese policemen speaking to them. They then turned into the Central district along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louza Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds.

Page 11.

its rider was on the ground. Also stick, stone, and other missiles were being thrown and the trooper were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a carbine and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris we found a chopper. Crowds kept shouting Tung - Tung. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been dressing of late, white topes, little cloth hats, long white gown. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was leading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutters and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

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On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union for a meeting. It was agreed that the students were making preparations regarding Tsingtao and the Paris Peace Conference. The police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Nanjing College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Pekin and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the peace treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time preparations would be made for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notification No. 2626 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 21st

For the better preservation of the order of the Settlement and for the protection of residents, warning is hereby issued that

1. No person unless a member of the naval or military forces of China, duly authorised by the Council shall, however, appear in the streets in uniform or wearing any badge signifying membership of an association or body.

2. No person shall carry any flag or banner

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorized officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

N.C. Riddell, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police ... Wilton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew Districts.

2. Inspector 1/c ^{Hongkew} will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.

3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

Special Constables will patrol as Louza and Mongkor at 6 p.m. as on the last two nights. The same arrangements for Sildis, both United and Post, will apply as on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operation will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to prevent and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or "specials") distributed in Chai and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts north to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshaws in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshaws can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firarms are only to be reported to for the purpose of defending life or property. On no account whatever are firearms to be used in the air.

7. Boy Scouts are to be told that they are not wanted and warned to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louisa
Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (c/r Remmy to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Procurator's Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Minkin Rd. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude seems to me to be difficult to explain and I am afraid it may bring very strongly to his notice that he is connected with him, that the secret of political intriguing will be given up and that to cause a breach of the peace and murder will not be permitted.

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The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Recreation Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tong Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for what took place is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.
Sir.

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 9th Inst: S.P.C. No. 190 brought to this Station 3 Chinese Student whom he found distributing handbills at Building of former stone corner.

The three students were found to be all of FOSHAN
at the Commercial and Industrial School, Kowloon,
at Lok-kau-pang.

& had with them
been sent by
parts of China
handed to them.
They

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22, 8, and 1 large brownish circulars and 1 medium sized circular.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gerry A. Powers
C. D. I.

D. C. I.